

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Part of a Letter to Dr Sloane, wherein is an account of a Double Pear.

'He Errors of Nature deservedly claim a place in her History, being of great use to illustrate her

Ordinary and more Regular Motions.

I will take the liberty of prefenting you (under this stile) with an account of a Phanomenon in Botanics. I met with the last Autumn. It was a Double Pear: one part growing over, and being fixt in the other, not unlike an Acorn in its Cup. I at first question'd, whether this might not be artificial, but a little examination difcover'd it to be the Work of Nature, tho very unlike her common Productions. That which was most surprizing was, that from the edges of the lower Pear there grew up five Leaves of various Magnitude, at distances almost equal from each other. The largest of them was one inch long, half an inch broad, as large again as the smallest Leaf. These Leaves grew out of the Skin of the lower Pear, and had no Fibres rifing from the carneous part of it. One of the Leaves largest of them) had a Fibre of the bigness of a small hair, continu'd from the place where the Leaf rife. down, just within the skin, and loose from it to the Pedunculus. The outer Coat of the Pedunculus was continu'd to the Skin of the lower Pear, and this Skin to that of the upper Pear. The inner Fibres of the Pedunculus go thro the lower up into the upper Pear, and disperse themselves in it. The upper part was twice as big as the lower, and had several Kernels in it; but the lower none at all.